

**TERMS:**  
Two Dollars a Year, payable in advance.  
Announcing names of candidates for office \$5.00.  
Obituary Notices over twelve lines, charged at the regular advertising rates.  
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Athena, Friday, November 7, 1862.

### Corrections.

The Secretary of the Conference, requests us to state that in the list of delegates to General Conference which were published last week, two names were omitted. The following is a correct list: E. E. Wiley, J. S. Kennedy, J. Atkins, J. M. McTeer, Wm. Roberson, R. M. Stevens, and J. H. Brunner. Reserves—A. W. Cummings and T. K. Catlett.

### "The News."

The news department is rather thinly sown this week. We have nothing of large importance from abroad, and but little of interest on hand at home. There is a perfect dearth of army intelligence, good, bad, or indifferent. And it all happens very well for us, for we are again compelled to issue a half sheet. We think, however, we have effected an arrangement, which will prevent such annoying contingencies in future—annoying at least to us.

### Railroad Accident.

A smash up occurred on the Cleveland Branch Road Tuesday evening, in which 17 soldiers were killed and 50 wounded. We have no further particulars than that the accident was caused by the axle of one of the cars breaking.

### Circuit Court.

Met here last Monday. Large crowd on hand. A pretty full attendance of Conscription, according to previous notice, but no one here to receive them. The same remissness, we learn, has occurred in two or three other counties—which shows that either the enrolling officers or somebody else are neglecting their business. The attention of the proper authorities should be elicited in behalf of their recognized agents. If the Conscription is to be enforced it is about time the farcical part of the performance was dropped from the programme.

### Runaway Negroes.

It seems that the skeedaddling towards Abraham's domain is not confined entirely to the "poor white trash," but that the colored brethren are beginning to move toward the mountain, the mountain having very respectfully declined to come to them. There are advertisements for four or five runaway niggers in our columns this week. We would advise slaveholders to keep a little watch over their property, and see they are at their proper places at seasonable hours. Another favorite business seems to be horse-stealing. Every day or two we hear of cases of the kind. Our friend, Rev. Timothy Sullins a mile below Athens, lost one a few nights since, an advertisement for which is in the paper.

### Provost Guard.

The Company of our gallant friend, Capt. Rice, is now in this part of the moral wilderness on duty as Provost Guard; and violators of law and military orders had better be looking for tall timber, or they will wake up some frosty morning and find themselves in an uncomfortable fix. It is the policy of the Government not to oppress any, but to give all to understand that the laws must and will be enforced.

### Off for Kaintuck.

Rumor has it that several Conscription have abandoned their homes in this country, within the last ten days, and fled in the direction of Kentucky. It is also reported that about a baker's dozen of the fugitives were drowned in attempting to ford Tennessee river. "Every one to his taste, as the old lady said when she hussed the cow." But for a man who would at this late day leave the roof-tree of his fathers, the scenes of childhood, among the peaceful hills and valleys, that he may reach and enjoy the meretricious embraces of Lincolnism—all we have to say about it, "d—n such taste." If there ever was any sort of apology for such folly, there can be none now. Every man, woman and child in the country knows precisely what Abe would be up to if he just could. To those who vomited we say, "go it, bob-tails and keep a-goin'." To such as are yet at home, but meditate a departure, our advice is, "stay where you are, discharge your duty as loyal citizens, and you may live to die in your bed like good Christians, and so cheat the devil of his just dues at last."

### Shoemakers Wanted.

Two or three more good Shoemakers could make money at this place. True, pretty much all the county is engaged in that useful branch of industry at this time, but they are all on "government work," so that a modest, untiring private citizen like oneself stands but a slim chance. We wouldn't have a single one who is really engaged on "government work" stop a minute, though every man in the parish had to go unshod through the biting frosts of winter. But as there are a good many dear old ladies and several interesting young ones residing here, who must not be allowed to expose their pedal extremities too much, we must have more of the descendants of St. Crispin in our midst. It is well enough perhaps to state for the information of all who are not posted in such matters, that Crispin was, and may yet be for aught we know to the contrary, the Patron Saint of the shoe.

### Wood Wanted.

If some clever gentleman don't haul us some Wood pretty soon, we will be compelled to shut up shop.

A reply to Mr. Stewart's Card has been received and will be published as soon as we can find room for it.

### Foreign Intervention.

The papers are filled again with another cock-and-bull story about "Foreign Intervention," copied from the New York Express. Some of our exchanges attach a degree of importance to it. But it reads a good deal like a New York sensation. We transfer the Express article to our columns, and the reader can draw his own conclusions as to whether it is worth the space it occupies. We hardly think it is and shall rest there, until further advice is received. It is the opinion of some of the best informed minds South that the simple act of Recognition would be of little substantial advantage. The Confederacy will have to work out its own salvation, not with fear and trembling, but through great trials and much suffering—such as few people have ever encountered. Ultimate success is certain, and would be much nearer if our people would cease to prey upon one another with such remorselessness of appetite.

We do not mean that every man who trades, or buys and sells, is a Speculator; but Speculators are as thick as the swarms of Egypt, and devour as much rapacity; and this while the hordes of the enemy are on our borders with brand and sword, and Southern soldiers are bleeding and falling every day in their efforts to repel the invader and protect the property and lives of their friends and neighbors who are sheltered at home. The man who could invent some way to put a stop to the heartless business, would do more to promote the success of the Confederacy than could possibly flow from "Foreign Intervention" or "Recognition."

### Why the Kentucky Campaign Did Not Succeed.

The editor of the Atlanta Confederacy, having had an interview with Col. John Forsyth, of Gen. Bragg's staff, gives the following views of the result of the Kentucky campaign:

Bragg could have whipped Buell at any time from Louisville to the Gap, but the victory had been a fruitless one—not worth the loss of a half dozen lives. It would still have been necessary to leave Kentucky. The battle of Perryville would not have been fought had it not been necessary to give Buell a drubbing the better to enable Bragg's army to retire without such serious molestation as he would otherwise have had.

The expedition into Kentucky is a failure for two causes. 1st. The people were not ready to take up arms. Nearly everybody was favorable to it, and against Lincoln, in their feelings, but they are crushed—the manhood crushed out by the fear of the abolition despotism, which has ground them to the earth. The women all hurrahed, clapped their hands, waved their handkerchiefs; the boys hurrahed for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, but the men were coy in their demonstrations. They would give us a word of encouragement when they could do so on the sly—and all that sort of thing; but they feared we would not be able to remain there and protect them—knowing that in case our army retired, certain confiscation of property and ruin of their estates, with indignity to their families, and perhaps imprisonment, awaited them. Indeed, it is not much surprising that men of families should be slow to act in such a case. Recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers to enable Bragg to remain there. 2. The failure of Van Dorn to carry Price's army through to Paducah, and Smithland. These two causes, and none other, made Bragg fall back.

But where is Bragg going? The country—especially the Yankees—will find out before very long.

### Tone Softened.

The ultra abolitionists of the North are beginning to mollify the rebels. They do not preach extermination and a wiping out of the South, to the same extent as before. Greeley lately said:

Whenever the rebels really desire a peace—as we think they very soon will, if they do not already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty, and to that end have abrogated all ordinances, acts, and oaths of allegiance inconsistent therewith. President Lincoln would then suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and issue a proclamation of amnesty, inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The rebels would need no further assurance of immunity; their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendancy in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield them from all serious harm. And, if they should choose to have a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that this would be easy of attainment, though we would prefer to have no stipulation on the subject. They might have had one without objection in 1861; they can have one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is "The Constitution as it is." Men can devise no better.

### Bell House, Knoxville.

We should have noticed at an earlier date that this popular House had passed into the proprietorship of our old friend, Geo. W. Mayo, Esq., for many years a resident of this place. He used to "know how to keep a hotel," and if the provisions can be obtained in the country, the public may rest assured he will do his guests full justice.

### Death.

John Strutton, a member of Capt. Prophet's Company, of this county, died at London, on Tuesday, after but a few days illness. His officers report him to have been a good and faithful soldier.

### Incendiaries.

The barn of Mr. Arwine, three miles North of Athens, was fired on the night of the 30th ult., and consumed with most of its contents.

POTATOES.—Our friend, J. C. Wright, of Tunnel Hill, Ga., has our thanks for the present of some Sweet Potatoes, of extraordinary growth and size.

### Important Order.

In consequence of the evacuation of the Kanawha Valley by our forces, the Quartermaster-General of the Virginia forces gives notice this morning, by order of the Governor, that all teams now on route for the Kanawha Salines for a supply of salt, shall return home, and that all preparations for sending forward such teams shall not be started until they are abandoned.—*Lexington Republican, of the 4th.*

### The Prospective Intervention.

The Richmond *Examiner* has been furnished with the New York *Express* of the 28th ult., from which it takes the following:

Reliable information has been received in this city, from semi-official sources in Europe, that England and France are of entire accord in regard to their line of conduct towards this Government. Lord Lyons, who was to have returned to the United States in the Australian, was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Russell (Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs), to await further instructions. In consequence of the President's Abolition Proclamation, His Lordship's departure was then fixed for October 25, (last Saturday), and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by the European Powers. Instructions similar to those of the British Minister will be given to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, by the same steamer which will bring the English Minister back to this country.

We are also given to understand that our Government will soon be informed that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, if the joint offers of mediation and armistice be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. At any rate, this Government will be duly notified of the intentions of England and France in this respect, and as the powers are fully aware that an offer of mediation on the basis of separation will not for an instant be listened to by our Government, united endeavors will then be made by all the European ambassadors in Washington to obtain an armistice of four or six months, and then to proceed to a full recognition of the Southern Government under the impression that if once a cessation of hostilities can be effected a calmer spirit will succeed, which will enable the two sections to negotiate.

The utmost endeavors will be made shortly after Lord Lyons' return to Washington by the whole corps diplomatique at Washington, to bring about such an armistice. Only then, when all these offers of mediation and armistice shall have proved of no avail, will the South be recognized simultaneously by England and France. Aside from the fact that these powers will now look upon the South as a de facto Government, they fear that an insurrection of the slaves in the South, as a consequence of the late Emancipation Proclamation, will take place after the 1st of January, and hence, in order to afford their consuls in Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and elsewhere, that there is no diplomatic relation existing between the Confederacy and Europe, and they can, therefore, not permit them to act in a consular capacity. It is to guard against such an emergency, and to give war the moment an army of liberation was marched into the South; but the soda-powder won't fix; the lucifer match has been rubbed, but obstinately refuses to flare up. We were assured the Southerners were indolent, and their soil stricken with hopeless gloom; growing crops were being ruined by the war; and that two years the shocks of a war to which those of Napoleon were skirmishes, rolled back the tide of battle, and are now thundering at the gates of a quaking enemy, that have brought thirteen hundred thousands of warriors into the field, equipped, paid, fed and furnished them, as never army and navy were sustained before. We were told the Southerners were sunk in listless luxury and self-indulgent sensuality; they were deprived of self will and licentiousness below the level of the administrative government. What are the facts? Never, we assert with the utmost confidence was there known a people so able in public affairs, so heroic, so brave, so prudent, so devoted. Whatever may be the issue of this war, planters and slaveholders have raised up for themselves an imperishable monument of their greatness and magnanimity.

### From Murfreesboro'.

We have before us a private letter from Murfreesboro' of the 31st inst. which is very full of interest, giving a deal of information about the position and prospects in Tennessee, some points of which there is no impropriety in making public. The letter says that Gen. Forrest was there, accompanied in front of Nashville, and that Gen. H. Morgan was reported at Gallatin with a strong cavalry force.

People from Nashville are seen almost every day. The distress there is truly affecting. Some despair of the city being relieved of the rebel's pestilence, while others still have hope. Rev. Drs. Baldwin and Ford, who were confined at Camp Chase by order of Andy Johnson, have been released on parole, and have returned to Nashville. Dr. Elliott is still the rebel's prisoner, and it is stated that there was very urgent necessity for the presence of Dr. Baldwin and Ford to be with their families, and their release was asked and granted on that ground; but that such circumstances did not exist in the case of Dr. Elliott. These eminent men are, therefore, daily with us, and the rebels are saving their parole.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

### From Chattanooga.

We clip the following items from the *Rebel of the 4th*:  
**WORTHY OF IMITATION.**—The ladies of the Methodist Church in this place have taken the carpet from their church and given it to the soldiers for blankets. Can a people be conquered when the ladies are so patriotic?  
**WE wish a correct list of the speculators and extortioners in every county in the Confederate States could be kept, in order that we might know after the war is over who were our enemies. Let this be done.**

The reports from Nashville are meagre. Forrest with a large force invests the city from every side. There are daily skirmishes, and the supply of boys with amusement until more extensive operations begin. Gen. Breckinridge is busy organizing the army department at Murfreesboro'.

### From the Army of the Potomac.

The news from the Army of the Potomac indicates important movements are at hand, and we think many days will not elapse before a battle takes place in the Valley. As a strategic movement, the line of our operations had been extended considerably, but our original base lines on the Valley and on the south side of the Blue Ridge have not been materially changed.

There is a rumor that Gen. Jackson has had an engagement with Gen. Burnside, in which the latter suffered a defeat, but we can gather nothing of a reliable character concerning the reported battle.

### Late from New Orleans.

On Sunday, 19th, the English man-of-war *Rinaldo* approached the foot of Canal street, and, assuming a hostile attitude, demanded from the authorities the release of James Syme, druggist, an English subject, who was confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his property and person, to the extent of \$100,000. General Butler requested ten days to consult with the authorities at Washington, to which the Captain assented. The Captain of the *Rinaldo* is a young British officer of great gallantry, and whose sympathies are said to be warmly in favor of the South. When our prisoners were leaving New Orleans the band on his vessel struck up the lively tune of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," to the great chagrin of the Yankees.

### An English View of "Colonies, Republics, and Slavery."

The following is the most splendid tribute to the valor, constancy, patriotism and prowess of the Southern people that has yet appeared in any of the foreign journals. It is taken from the London *Dispatch* of the 21st ult.:

There is no form of mendacity more pernicious in its consequences, or more insidious in its temptations, than that which imposes pious frauds on society.—The satisfaction of means, by consideration of their ends, is a vice inherent in religious people; and no offenders have been more shameless in their regard than the abolitionists of America, and the anti-slavery ("Clapham Seats") persuasion in England. Their lectures, their travelers, their talkers and tourists, their historians and moralists, have seen in the country, and the effect of slavery phenomena which the slightest reflection would contradict and belie. Every man at all well read—any one, indeed, who can but read his Bible—knows that slavery has been the normal condition of human society, and that it has been found compatible with, to have been even a source of power, wealth, civilization, nay, even humanity. The Scriptural nations, the very patriarchs, all were slaveholders. Sparta, in the glory of its purity and virtue; Athens, in the zenith of its glory in arms and literature, had a vast majority of its subjects "held in labor." The Jewish law of Moses is full of provisions for the making, transfer and manumission of slaves. The Tenth Commandment tells us not to covet our neighbor's man-servant, or his maid-servant, in the very same category as his ox and his ass. Rome conquered the world, and civilized it, under a dispensation of slavery. The West India Colonies flourished while slavery prevailed. They went to ruin, both of white man and black, the day they were emancipated.—All the experiments that have been tried of the self-elevation of the colored race, or indeed, of even white races of aboriginal savages, by manumission or colonization, have been conspicuous failures.—King Lincoln calls the negroes together to tell them that their contiguity is odorous to Americans, and that they are clear out for Central America. He assures Horace Greeley that if the Union can be saved by riveting the chains of the slave, he will rivet them.

As for the slaves themselves, crushed with the wrongs of Dred and Uncle Tom's most provoking—they cannot be brought to "burn with revenge." They are spies to their masters. They obstinately refuse to run away to liberty, outrage, and starvation. They work in the fields as usual when the planter and the overseer are away, and only the white women are at home. The black regiments of insurgent Unionists have proved a failure. The negroes have abandoned the Union. We wonder how "Professor" (1) Olmsted and Horace Greeley look now that their tours through the slave States are compared with facts and laid alongside the dispatches and the telegrams of the belligerents. Stowe, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, insured a victory for the moment an army of liberation was marched into the South; but the soda-powder won't fix; the lucifer match has been rubbed, but obstinately refuses to flare up. We were assured the Southerners were indolent, and their soil stricken with hopeless gloom; growing crops were being ruined by the war; and that two years the shocks of a war to which those of Napoleon were skirmishes, rolled back the tide of battle, and are now thundering at the gates of a quaking enemy, that have brought thirteen hundred thousands of warriors into the field, equipped, paid, fed and furnished them, as never army and navy were sustained before. We were told the Southerners were sunk in listless luxury and self-indulgent sensuality; they were deprived of self will and licentiousness below the level of the administrative government. What are the facts? Never, we assert with the utmost confidence was there known a people so able in public affairs, so heroic, so brave, so prudent, so devoted. Whatever may be the issue of this war, planters and slaveholders have raised up for themselves an imperishable monument of their greatness and magnanimity.

In little more than a month they exterminated and matured a Government, a Constitution, a Legislature, social authority, that have stood the test of the most critical experiment with triumphant success, and are more workable, consistent, stable, and free, than the institutions they disowned. The rebel Slave States have left them to their fate; have armed against them. Twenty millions of Unionists have attacked six millions of "rebels," and the free States men have been beaten back to their very trenches by less than one third of their number of slave drivers. The latter had no navy, and had to fight in every river, and struggle in every town against a powerful fleet. They had not the nucleus of a regiment, a company, a squadron, scarcely a piece of artillery. They had to raise regiments without any great resources of population; they had no powder mills, no foundries, no paper-mills, leather for shoes and harness, clothing—industry and production were paralyzed, and their intercourse with the world shut out by blockade. They had to destroy their produce, abandon their cities to the invaders, and their villages to the ravages of the marauding hordes, and have had to provide for the contingency of a servile war—they have been left without the countenance of Europe, and opposed by the border planters; yet behold the result of slavery as against equality and fraternity. It is quite evident that the resources of the South must be prodigious—that the state of society must be at least up to the standard of the greatest and most enlightened nations—that the culture of the people must be severe, self-denying, and refined to produce such fruits as these. All these proofs of wealth, strength, intelligence and virtue are more than borne out by the decennial census made by the Federal Government, when no disturbing causes threw suspicion upon the returns. In 1850 the breadstuffs of the free States were given at 334,000,000 bushels, and of the "rebels" at 383,000,000; potatoes in the North 60,000,000, and in the South 44,000,000; milch cows, 4,000,000 and 2,800,000 respectively; sheep, 15,000,000 in the North, against 6,000,000 in the South; swine, 10,000,000 in the North and 20,000,000 in the South; Northern bullocks 4,200,000, and Southern 5,000,000. The proportionate produce is 10½ bushels breadstuffs per head in the free, and 32 bushels in the slave States; of potatoes, 3½ bushels each; of rice, 18 pounds in the South, and none at all in the North; sugar, 201 pounds in the South and nil in the North. Besides all this, the South exports £45,000,000 sterling in cotton and tobacco, for which the North has no equivalent. In a word, without the South the Republic will fall to the state of Russia, for its resources are really not greater, and the charity of Europe in emigration alone raises it above the Muscovite level. Let but the South go on fighting *pro aris et focis*, until its armies become as seasoned and thoroughly military as the cohorts of Caesar, Napoleon, or Wellington, and they will need but a secession.

We know very well the cant will be being—fired off upon us by those whom an exposure of hard facts have argued to a *non possumus*. "What! are you in favor of slavery?" Our answer is, that in the abstract we are against everything evil; but in the concrete we bow to the dispensations of Providence, and do not presume to fly in the face of Divine wisdom.—Prostitution, drunkenness, idleness, squalid indigence, sensuality, slavery, are not to be got rid of simply by shooting sensualists, sots, planters, through the head. The slavery of Louisiana is bad, but the liberty of Dahomey is worse. Slavery is an ordeal through which men must search their own way to freedom, the only way that God has decreed for permanent emancipation. Who would be free himself must strike the blow, and all interference with the progress of society, in any other way than the Creator has prescribed, has only led, can only lead, to premature and retrogression. Sallust said truly, that the vicious and ignorant alone were slaves.

### Parson Brownlow on the Poor Tennesseans—A Revolt Advised.

Parson Brownlow, who seems to have played out at the North in his original role of exile and patriot, but is still determined to keep himself in the public mind, gets off the following in a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

But the poor East Tennesseans have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behalf. They are now ordered into those ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes, or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order. They want to fight their way into Tennessee where their families are starving, plundered, and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service. Let it be remembered that while our Generals find it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary transportation, Bragg and Kirby Smith can cross the same mountains into Kentucky and invade that State. Let our Government, then, turn over to Brig-Gen. Carter or Spears this Cumberland Gap army and its accompaniments, and I will undertake that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it.

I now propose to the Government, in good faith, to give me the command of 15,000 men, including those East Tennessee regiments and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and unequal delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion.—Besides, I am able to go into active service, and if I can't get into the army I must at once start a paper at the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and Secessionist officers who are in the United States army.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

### Scott's Letter.

The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, reviewing the letter which Gen. Scott wrote to Lincoln the day before he was inaugurated, and which was first given to the public by John Van Buren in his speech at New York:

"The last paragraph in the third plan suggested by Gen. Scott ought to be decidedly pondered on by statesmen all over the country, and it may yet avert from us some of the calamities that seem looming up in the future. Fifteen devastated provinces, once States, to be held for generations by large garrisons of the North, for lower by a protector with the people of the Northwestern States ground down by the weight of a taxation, that can never be paid, and every Northern fortress made a bastle for incarceration of innocent men, whose only crime will be that of invoking the constitution—this does not constitute a pleasant picture for the contemplation of the sons of Revolutionary sires."

That our readers may understand the better the paragraph alluded to, we here annex it:

"The conquest computed at that enormous waste of human life to the North-west, with at least \$150,000,000 of debt added thereto, and *cui bono?* (What good.) Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations at an expense quadruple the net duties on taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or emperor."

### The Kentucky Invasions.

[From the Cincinnati *Times*.]  
The rebels seem determined to make Kentucky suffer for her attempted position of neutrality. On three occasions a considerable part of the State has been overrun, first by Buckner, then by John Morgan, and lastly by Bragg and Kirby Smith, each time carrying off immense supplies. A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* sums up the result as follows:

Armies, that in all, hardly numbered less than a hundred thousand, and nearly, if not double that number, have been in check for months; have thrown the whole West into a spasmodic alarm; have left Kentuckians to doubt the strength of the hold the National Government has on them, and the people of the Northern border to question their own safety from rebel invasion and have made good their escape without punishment.

The results of this last invasion may be briefly summed up. The rebels got some recruits, but not so many as they expected or as we have believed. Probably three thousand men will more than cover the entire accession to their strength in this respect. They secured immense quantities of supplies—poik, beef, corn, flour, and forage—nearly all of which they seem likely to get safely out of the State. They remounted their whole cavalry force, and stripped the State of its most valuable stock. They convinced too many Kentuckians that, if not safer to rebel than loyal, it was at least far more prudent for them to zealously maintain the milk and water status—not very rebellious and not oppressively loyal; not bound to render either side much assistance, and not specially odious to either on account of zealous adherence to the other.

On the other hand, we haven't much of a showing. We drove them out, but we went at it very clumsily, and expended an enormous amount of strength in accomplishing it. We lost our Alabama and Mississippians, and were rather unduly thankful that we came off so well as not to lose any more.

The State election in Arkansas has resulted in the election of Col. Harris Flannigan for Governor, by an overwhelming majority over H. M. Rector, the present incumbent.

### Conscription.

The following was clipped from the *Atlanta Confederacy*, and was probably mainly intended for that locality. As it may suit others we give it the benefit of our circulation:

It is humiliating to observe the disgusting anxiety manifested by many able bodied men, to fix up some plan to keep out of the army—at least to keep out of the fighting part of it. We don't hear them on the streets talk of getting into any of the fighting companies or regiments now in service, or responding to the calls of those who have authority to raise companies for special service. No man speaks of having his house in order and being ready to go into the service when the Government calls for him under the late conscription law. The great question is how to be exempted. Men whose hands have grown soft with idleness are suddenly aroused to great energy and activity, and are opening up shoe shops, taverns, turning the smith, &c., &c. Digging in caves for salt-petre, their favorite resort for some seasons. Men scrambling for every little office—Militia Captain, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Inferior Court. They rush into the ranks of companies that are called for to mind some public building where liquor is convenient and Yankees scarce. An advertisement in a paper for such service will bring a crowd of lazy, cowardly men, eager for a safe place.—Others nose out Government clerkships, or go as volunteer aids on a Colonel's staff where there is no enemy and no danger. Others still are getting Government contracts to make tallow candles or whiskey, smoke meat or mind cattle while they eat grass, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

We know a number of men in this vicinity, who before the war, were intensely patriotic, burning up with Southern fire. They exerted on the streets, and were bullied at elections, wore cockades, and gave every outside evidence of a consuming thirst for Yankee blood. A few of these characters "went in" for a few months, generally holding some office. After a few months, just before a big battle, their families were seen at home on furlough. For a few days they would assume a convalescent air, but rosy, robust health would tinge their cheeks in spite of all efforts, and after running out two or three short furloughs, they would finally give it up, and here they are now nervously watching, ready to escape conscription—promptly, hand, ready and anxious to serve the country when there is an office to be filled by the votes of the people, or the disposal of the government, that will bring them within the pale of this exemption bill.

### Northern News.

We clip the following paragraphs below from a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*. The suggestions contained in them are quite timely:

After the letter which we recently published, addressed to Wm. H. Seward by his nephew, exhorting him to persevere in his system of newspaper falsification, there can scarcely be any necessity of putting the public upon their guard against any statements concerning Southern affairs which may appear in the Northern press. That letter discloses the fact that the United States Secretary of State has adopted, being as a portion of the regular machinery of the war; that it is as much a part of the devilish machinery of the invasion as bombshells and bayonets, and, in fact, a more important part. For, while the recognized instruments of warfare have rarely proved successful in the enemy's hands, the lie has never failed them. Seward's standing directions are always statements concerning Southern affairs which may appear in the Northern press. 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